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## **Theoretical approaches on public libraries as places creating social capital**

By

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### ***Abstract***

*According to librarians, public libraries create social capital and trust in most people. According to theories on the creation of social capital, this might well be true. However, there is little research confirming this. Overall, social capital theory is in an impasse regarding what factors generate social capital or generalized trust. Is it universalistic public institutions, voluntary associations, or is it interaction between people? From the point of view of social capital theory, public libraries are interesting cases because libraries are both universalistic institutions and social meeting places. In libraries, both mechanisms can be studied. Preliminary findings support that the library create social capital both ways. The specific ways that the library creates social capital has implications for social capital theory as well as library practice.*

Full paper:

### **Theoretical approaches on public libraries as places creating social capital<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Introduction**

As open places, public libraries have potential for accommodating diversity in patrons, for contributing in promoting trusting relationships between diverse people and as a result of this learning process create trust towards people in general (Audunson, Vårheim, Aabø, & Holm, 2007; Vårheim, 2007a, 2007b;

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Vårheim, Steinmo, & Ide, 2008). Diversity in race and ethnicity, economic inequality, corruption, and non-universal welfare services are among the variables creating greatest distrust between people and decrease the amount of social capital in society (Uslaner, 2002; Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005; Uslaner, 2006; Putnam, 2007; Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming). Social capital understood as generalized trust is very unevenly distributed globally. Trust in their fellow citizens is not what most people experience in their daily lives. Only in four of the Nordic countries, in the Netherlands, and in China,<sup>2</sup> a majority of the population think that most people can be trusted (averages over the four waves of the World Values Survey (1981-2004)) (World Values Survey, 2006).

In comparison with other institutions in the local community that could possibly contribute to trusting relationships, the public library stands out as a one of the more open places and as such a meeting place for diverse traditions (Audunson, 2005). This does not mean that there is no room for increasing the libraries openness by including groups not served well by the library. On the contrary, because of their inclusiveness, it is important to know more about how public libraries can be said to create trust, by what specific mechanisms this is supposed to happen. In this paper, I will discuss the role of the public library in creating social trust/social capital from different theoretical perspectives; what perspectives and mechanisms seem most relevant for public libraries? How can libraries develop their trust enhancing capabilities?

The literatures on the generation on social trust and social capital are plentiful. The consensus is that social trust/social capital in the sense of generalized trust/bridging social capital is important for peoples lives, economic development, education, health (Granovetter, 1985; Putnam, 1993, 2000; Hutchinson & Vidal, 2004; Putnam, 2004; Wakefield & Poland, 2005). However, empirical studies on public libraries and social capital can be counted on one hand (see Vårheim, 2007a). This paper demonstrates how different theoretical perspectives imply different mechanisms for generating social capital and different roles for the public library. Mechanisms and roles that need to be taken into account in the design of policies capable of increasing the contribution of public libraries to social capital in their community.

## **Social capital theory**

A definition that comprises most aspects of social capital and that is shared by most scholars, we find in this version by Putnam: “social networks and the associated norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness” (Putnam, 2007:137). Social

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<sup>2</sup> Some scholars do not trust the Chinese trust figures. Uslaner (2002:220) and Bjørnskov (2007) argue that the Chinese results should be excluded because they represent an outlier. However, Chen and Lu (2007), in their study of social capital in urban China find that the level of generalized trust is high, and that generalized trust has the same meaning in both the Western and Chinese context. Therefore, these resarchers maintain that Chinese trust statistics are comparable with those in the west; they are not inflated.

networks are the structural component in the definition. The attitudinal components are norms of trust and reciprocity. For my purposes, I will argue that trust in the form of generalized trust, trust in most people including unknown people, is the part of the definition that expresses the meaning of social capital best. Social networks by themselves neither express trust nor distrust nor horizontal or equal relationships between people (Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming). Sometimes members of social networks only trust each other. As opposed to generalized trust, this signals particularized trust, trust limited to your own group of people. Networks can also be based upon fear and the existence of external enemies. Instances of particularized trust based solely upon race and ethnicity, or organized crime, are two examples. Similar to generalized trust is Putnam's use of the concept of bridging social capital, while particularized trust refers the same phenomenon as bonding social capital.

There are at least three mainstream theoretical understandings of social capital and its origins widely in use. The first understanding, which we can call the rational choice understanding of social capital, is based on theorists like Bourdieu and Coleman (Bourdieu, 1986; Coleman, 1990, 1994)}. Social capital is basically seen as a form of capital like physical, financial, and intellectual capital. Rational actors invest in a specific social relationship in the same way as they do in a specific financial asset because they expect the greatest possible return, although not necessarily in the form of money, but also in other forms of capital, e.g. social capital. Social networks are profitable like any other form of capital. As with other investments trusting others involves a calculation regarding risk versus potential gain (Cook, Hardin, & Levi, 2005).

The second understanding of social capital, social capital from a societal perspective, is that social capital originates from participation in voluntary associations and informal face-to-face interaction, e.g., in shopping centers, at bus stops, or in public libraries (Putnam, 2000; Audunson et al., 2007; Vårheim, 2007a). This way trust, reciprocity, and networks are built.

In the third theoretical understanding of social capital, from the institutional perspective, social capital is created by incorrupt universalistic public institutions, institutions that provide the same benefits to all, e.g. the judicial system, public schools, health and social services, and public libraries (Kumlin & Rothstein, 2005; Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005; Vårheim, 2007a; Vårheim et al., 2008; Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming).

In the following, I will concentrate on the societal and the institutional perspectives on social capital. The rational choice perspective has little relevance because generalized trust, trust in most people, in unknown people, becomes irrational within this perspective. In a rational choice perspective, strategic actors build trust through social exchange based on individual self-interest. Trusting others is not rational without having specific information about the other that makes her trustworthy, and most people do not have this information about most people (see e.g. Cook et al., 2005). In addition, social actors are not only rational actors; they are also actors within a specific social or institutional context

expressing social and institutional norms proscribing rational self-interested action.<sup>3</sup>

## **Social capital theory and public libraries**

### **Why study libraries and social capital?**

Early studies done within the societal perspective on social capital maintained that social capital was created by participation in voluntary associations (Putnam, 1993). However, people participating in voluntary associations often do this precisely because they have high social capital before joining; participation is due to self-selection (Stolle, 2003). Newer empirical research find little evidence of the effect of voluntary associations on social capital (Delhey & Newton, 2005; Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming). Partly as a result of this, social capital research has turned in two directions. Within the societal perspective, interest have focused upon contact between people through informal interaction as in dinner parties and in the general neighborhood context (Putnam, 2000). The second response has been to stress the importance of impartial and universalistic public institutions in the creation of social capital (Kumlin & Rothstein, 2005; Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005; Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming). A third response is connecting directly back to voluntary associations seeing them not as arena first and foremost of informal interaction, but as promoting social capital through their properties as civil society institutions (Wollebæk & Selle, 2007).

#### *The societal perspective on social capital generation*

To find out how social capital is generated from a society-oriented perspective, focusing on face-to-face interaction processes has meant that investigating contact between different social groups has become prominent. Ethnic cleavages are among the most pervasive and most difficult social problems. If contact between ethnic groups can increase social capital in society, face-to-face interaction between people across ethnic divisions should create generalized trust. If this test of the interaction hypothesis holds, contacts that are less problematic would create trust, e.g., interaction between different age groups, social classes, between males and females. However, all in all, most studies conducted show that the level of social capital decreases with ethnic heterogeneity (Alesina & La Ferrara 2000,

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<sup>3</sup> Further, within the rational choice perspective social relations are reduced to a form of capital, i.e. an economic paradigm is applied to the also civil society and politics. Whether this rational actor model of decision-making can be applied even to strictly economic decisions like financial investments has been highly debated for more than sixty years. Human decision-making relies not only on abstract rational choice models, but is constrained by human information processing, the problem of ranking of preferences, and conflicting interests (Simon, 1947; March & Simon, 1958; Cyert & March, 1963), by the effects of temporality and other complexities of organizations (March & Olsen 1976), by organizational environments (Meyer & Scott, 1983; DiMaggio & Powell, 1991; Audunson, 1996), and by the history and inertia of institutions (March & Olsen, 1989; Steinmo, Thelen, & Longstreth, 1992; Thelen, 2004).

2002; Coffe & Geys 2006; Costa & Kahn 2003; Delhey & Newton 2005; Marschall & Stolle 2004, 2005; Stolle et al. 2005).

On the other hand, the characteristics of interaction situation itself can be important for generating trust. Within social psychology its in maintained that the relationship between contact and generalized trust cannot be expected to be positive unless the interaction meet a set of preconditions: "equal group status within the situation, common goals; inter-group cooperation; and the support of authorities, law, or custom" (Pettigrew, 1998). Very few contexts can fulfill these ideal conditions. One of the very few candidates that can hope to come close is the public library. This makes the institution of the public library an interesting case for studies of contact through informal face-to-face interaction (Vårheim, 2007b).

#### *The institutional perspective on social capital generation*

The institutional perspective on the creation of social capital stresses that impartial, incorrupt, and fair public polices and public institutions enhance trust in policies and institutions and that this trust spills over into generalized trust (Rothstein & Stolle, 2003; Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005; Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming). Universalistic public policies and universalistic public institutions that provide the same level of service to everyone regardless of means-testing and therefore with as little stigma as possible, makes it possible for everybody to feel treated as equals and thus being an equal member of society. This creates trust in institutions and trust in people in general. Universalistic welfare services (Kumlin & Rothstein, 2005; Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005), and in particular, equitable and efficient order institutions, the judicial system and the police (Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming), and public libraries (Vårheim et al., 2008), have shown strong explanatory power in relation to generalized trust.

A second institutional perspective reintroduces the theme of voluntary associations as creators of social capital (Wollebæk & Selle, 2007). Institutions are not only public institutions, also voluntary associations are institutions; although not public institutions, but they are civil society institutions. As institutions they build trust in themselves and it can be argued that the proposed mechanism by which institutional trust is converted into generalized trust applies also in this case as much as for public institutions. Findings are that the level of generalized trust is the same for passive voluntary organization members as for active members, but that members are more trusting than non-members (Wollebæk & Selle, 2007). In countries where people are members of many associations, and where associations are strong and visible, social capital is higher. People that think highly of voluntary associations as instruments for democracy are high trusters, while active participation show no such significant effect. Based on these findings Wollebæk and Selle conclude that: "strong and visible voluntary organizations demonstrate the utility and rationality of collective action and provide individuals with a democratic infrastructure, which can be activated when needed" (2007:1). It is through their entrenched institutional values voluntary associations create generalized trust, not as places for contact between individuals.

Of course, one main obstacle for the validity of the empirical results from the institutional perspective is whether and how the causality on macro-level holds on micro-level (Vårheim et al., 2008). What are the causal mechanisms generating

generalized trust? A society without a broad based democratically oriented voluntary sector socializing also relatively passive citizens, with means tested social benefits and the consequences of stigmatization of the people receiving benefits, and a corrupt order system, may well lead to low trust in public institutions and democracy, and low generalized trust. When people cannot trust public authorities, is it still feasible that they can trust unknown people? On the other hand, a broad based organizational society, and with efficient and impartial public institutions and policies, most likely increase generalized trust.

Reasonable this may be, but without being able to point to and describe the casual mechanisms that are supposed to create this trust, we can't really know this. This means it is also possible to argue that the opposite causal story is true. A high level of generalized trust and social capital in society lead to universalistic institutions and an organizational society. The causal mechanism needs to be clearly demonstrated before it is possible to conclude regarding the direction of causality; before it possible to conclude whether face-to-face interaction, impartial public institutions, or the organizational society creates generalized trust, or if in fact generalized trust that creates all these three, that is, generalized trust is the independent variable.

As from the socialization perspective, public libraries become an interesting test case for the institutional perspective. Comparatively, the public library is one of the more universalistic institutions there is in that it is open to all, not only people entitled to specific universal benefits as the child benefit (in some countries) or public schooling because they have children, but everyone, young and old, black and white etc. The public library has a wider clientele, in principle every member of society. In this sense, in view of the catchment area of its services the library is more universal than many other universal public services. The library is also more universal in that we find public libraries offering these universal services, if not in every country, we find them across different capitalist models; we find them in the welfare states of Western Europe, in the free-market economies of the US, Australia, UK, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada and Eastern Europe, in the developed economies of the east Asia like Japan, Korea, and Singapore, in Russia, and in Kenya and Malawi. This is not meant to be a complete list of countries and continents. It is just a way of illustrating the worldwide distribution of the universalistic public library model. The fact that we find this universalistic model in so many different contexts and societies also presents a unique opportunity to do comparative analyses regarding the generation of generalized trust. The possibilities for replication of findings are numerous.

### **What do we know about public libraries and social capital?**

Little research has been conducted on social capital and public libraries (Vårheim, 2007a, 2007b). More has been done on public libraries as social meeting places and instruments for social integration. In early 2006, three empirically based articles on public libraries and social capital were catalogued in the Web of Science (Elbeshausen & Skov, 2004; Caidi & Allard, 2005; Hillenbrand, 2005). Regarding published books, one chapter of one book found in WorldCat is a case study of a branch library's social capital contribution (Putnam, Feldstein, &

Cohen, 2003). The first three of these studies demonstrate how the social capital building effect of public libraries is a spin-off effect of the everyday information services in the libraries. Putnam, Feldstein and Cohen's study shows among other things how the strategic localization of a new library building can instill a feeling of dignity and trust in people that are socially deprived, and create positive contact between people living in segregated neighborhoods.

The most recent studies on what factors create social capital or generalized trust indicate that especially three independent variables have clear effects: Protestant religion, impartial and efficient public institutions, and a broad based "organizational society" (Delhey & Newton, 2005; Wollebæk & Selle, 2007; Rothstein & Stolle, forthcoming). Perhaps more surprisingly, at least within the OECD-countries, it turns out that public library spending has an effect on par with the institutional variable (Vårheim et al., 2008). Only religion has a stronger effect. Variables like ethnicity and national wealth have smaller and statistically non-significant effects.

These results are on the macro-level, and do not say much about what is happening on the ground, about the underlying mechanisms that produce these effects. Without knowledge of what actually happens in the causal stories proposed by the quantitative coefficients, the credibility of the findings always can be questioned. To increase this credibility numerous case studies of processes of trust generation involving real actors are needed. Lack of such data, that is, qualitative data describing the contents of the trust building process is typical for most social capital research. Interviews with a few public library directors in the US indicate that outreach activities, e.g., ESL-classes, directed towards immigrants attracting them to the library create trust in the library that is transformed into at least a lower level of distrust in people in general (Vårheim et al., 2008). Just the fact that it is possible to get these distrusting people into the library is in itself a manifestation of generation of trust and social capital. This is but one example of the data needed.

## **Conclusion**

Getting vulnerable groups into public libraries is one way of fulfilling the library ideal of being for everybody, of being a truly universal institution. A solid foundation for this work is the high trust in the public library institution expressed by most people, whether users or non-users. Trust creates trust. New library initiatives, strategies and activities, are based upon trust built over time and built into the institution itself. This gives innovative activities in libraries an inherent advantage regarding successful outcomes. Thus, the public library is an example of an institution that can create institutional trust.

High institutional trust also means that the odds for success become bigger when the library is offering a meeting place for patrons and activities that can create more interaction between diverse groups. Through this kind of interaction, the library can build generalized trust and social capital also from a societal perspective on social capital. Public libraries, more than most contexts, fulfill the conditions of equality in the contact situation.

Research on social capital and public libraries is important for two main reasons. On the one hand, the public library provides a unique environment for studying social capital creation processes and thereby for creating new knowledge on these processes. At the same time, the possible contribution of public libraries in creating social capital is documented. On the other hand, this theoretical and empirical knowledge is necessary for developing policies, strategies, and activities making public libraries better institutions for creating social capital and as a result better at running their daily business.

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SLIDES:

## **Why study public libraries and social capital?**

- λ Because librarians think libraries create social capital
- λ Because we don't really know what creates social capital
- λ Because the library turns out to be an interesting case from several theoretical perspectives on social capital
- λ Because it is good for library practice

## **Social capital has positive effects for**

- λ community development
- λ schooling
- λ democracy and government efficiency
- λ economic development
- λ individual health and well-being
- λ +++++

## **Social capital combats**

- λ crime
- λ drug abuse
- λ teenage pregnancies
- λ +++++

## **Social capital - definition**

"social networks and the associated norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness" (Putnam 2007:137)

- λ Key concepts:
- λ Bridging social capital - generalized trust
- λ Bonding social capital - particularized trust

## **This presentation**

- λ Social capital perspectives and public libraries
- λ Findings
- λ How studies of public libraries can contribute to public library research

## **Variation in trust across the world**

### **Generation of social capital: Societal perspective**

- λ Independent variables: voluntary associations and informal face-to-face interaction, e.g., in neighborhoods, with friends, in work places, in the family
- λ Causal mechanism: regular interaction/participation

### **Generation of social capital: Institutional perspective**

- λ Independent variables: working democracies, efficient and impartial public institutions and policies
- λ Causal Mechanism: universal public services offering the same services to all reduce hatred and stigma among the poor, drive down distrust

### **Findings: Generation of social capital:**

- λ Societal perspective
- λ Evidence: unclear - effect of voluntary associations mostly due to self-selection; increases interest in informal interaction
- λ Institutional perspective
- λ Evidence: still unclarity about causal direction - is good universal services creating trust, or is it the other way around?

## **A new question - diversity**

- λ For the concept of social capital to be useful it should be possible to detect the creation of social capital in the contact between diverse groups
- λ Causal mechanism: contact
- λ Evidence: so far, not much
- λ Social psychology: for contact to increase trust it must happen in a context of “equal group status within the situation, common goals; inter-group cooperation; and the support of authorities, law, or custom” (Pettigrew, 1998:65)

## **The public library**

- λ is one candidate for an institutional setting fulfilling some of Pettigrew’s conditions
- λ PL’s are universal programs across the western world where everyone in principle can come, and also in great measure do come
- λ A very good case for investigating social capital creation both from a society and an institutional perspective: it is an institutional meeting-place

## **Preliminary results: SC PL research**

- λ social capital - spin-off effect of everyday information services
- λ PL create feelings of dignity and trust in socially deprived people, and
- λ PL create positive contacts between segregated neighborhoods
- λ PL effect on trust on par with institutions
- λ ESL-classes have effect
- λ People meet unknown people in the library

## **Remaining questions and research**

- λ Numerous case studies to document
  - λ Mechanisms and processes of trust building
  - λ From both perspectives
- Also surveys when we know more on what questions to ask

According to librarians, public libraries create social capital and trust in most people. According to theories on the creation of social capital, this might well be true. However, there is little research confirming this. Overall, social capital theory is in an impasse regarding what factors generate social capital or generalized trust. From the point of view of social capital theory, public libraries are interesting cases because libraries are both universalistic institutions and social meeting places. In libraries, both mechanisms can be studied. Preliminary findings support that the library create social capital both ways. The specific ways that the library creates social capital has implications for social capital theory as well as library practice. Discover the world's research. Over the years, a variety of theoretical approaches have been developed by political scientists and policy analysts to assist their study and analysis of public policy. Perhaps the oldest approach to the study of public policy, the institutional approach, focuses upon the formal institutions of government (e.g. legislature, executive, court, political parties, bureaus, departments et cetera), describing their structures, organization, duties and expected functions, with little attention paid to the institutional characteristics of governmental policies (Abdusalami, 1998:3); as well as the linkages among. Classes are large groups of people differing from each other by the place they occupy Interestingly, a public library can actually save money and space and attract more readers with the use of technology and interactive contents. When they have computers and library management software, they barely need many staff members. Besides, it takes great effort to protect books from moisture, fire and human damages but digital contents can easily be copied and preserved for as many years as we want. As for attracting young generations, a high-tech library is more successful. To conclude, the transformation of public libraries have made them more beneficial to readers and researchers as